

1. Assessment:

- Conduct a thorough assessment of the damage to infrastructure, homes, and businesses.
- Identify the most critical needs for immediate attention.

2. Emergency Response:

- Establish emergency services to provide medical care, shelter, and food to affected residents.
- Set up temporary housing for displaced individuals and families.

3. Debris Removal:

- Begin the cleanup process by removing debris and hazardous materials.
- Ensure proper disposal according to environmental regulations.

4. Infrastructure Repair:

- Prioritize the repair of essential services such as water, electricity, and transportation.
- Rebuild roads, bridges, and public transportation systems to restore mobility.

5. Economic Recovery:

- Support local businesses with grants and loans to resume operations.
- Create job opportunities through reconstruction projects.

6. Community Engagement:

- Involve community members in the planning process to address their needs and concerns.
- Communicate regularly with the public about progress and challenges.

7. Long-Term Planning:

- Develop a long-term recovery plan that includes sustainable and resilient building practices.
- Consider future risks and implement measures to reduce the impact of similar events.

8. Financial Support:

- Secure funding from government sources, insurance claims, and donations.

- Allocate resources efficiently to areas of greatest need.

[This plan is inspired by real-world examples, such as the recovery efforts in Lytton, B.C., where residents began rebuilding with a focus on safety and resilience¹](#). It's important to tailor the plan to the city's unique circumstances and to involve experts in disaster recovery and urban planning.